

**The Platoon Operation Order**  
**071F1087 / Version A**  
**01 Dec 2006**

**SECTION I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA**

<b>All Courses Including This Lesson</b>	<u>Course Number</u> 2-8-F5	<u>Version</u> A	<u>Course Title</u> Officer Candidate School/BOLC I/Phase II
<b>Task(s) Taught(*) or Supported</b>	<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>	
		<u>INDIVIDUAL</u>	
	071-326-5502 (*)	Issue a Fragmentary Order	
	071-326-5503 (*)	Issue a Warning Order	
	071-326-5505 (*)	Issue an Oral Operation Order	
	071-326-5626 (*)	Prepare an Oral Operation Order	
	071-329-1019 (*)	Use a Map Overlay	
<b>Reinforced Task(s)</b>	<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>	
	071-326-0515	Select a Movement Route Using a Map	
	071-329-1006	Navigate from One Point on the Ground to Another Point While Dismounted	
	071-331-0820	Analyze Terrain	
<b>Academic Hours</b>	The academic hours required to teach this lesson are as follows:		
	<u>Resident Hours/Methods</u>		
	2 hrs	20 mins / Conference / Discussion	
		15 mins / Lecture	
		15 mins / Lecture	
	3 hrs	/ Practical Exercise (Performance)	
Test	0 hrs		
Test Review	0 hrs		
	Total Hours:	6 hrs	
<b>Test Lesson Number</b>	<u>Hours</u>		<u>Lesson No.</u>
	Testing (to include test review)		N/A
<b>Prerequisite Lesson(s)</b>	<u>Lesson Number</u>	<u>Lesson Title</u>	
	071-CT14	Navigate From One Point on the Ground to Another Point While Dismounted	
<b>Clearance Access</b>	Security Level: Unclassified Requirements: There are no clearance or access requirements for the lesson.		
<b>Foreign Disclosure Restrictions</b>	FD6. This product/publication has been reviewed by the product developers in coordination with the USAIS foreign disclosure authority. This product is releasable to students from foreign countries on a case-by-case basis.		

**References**

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>
AR 600-8-105	Military Orders	28 Oct 1994	
FM 101-5	Staff Organization and Operations	31 May 1997	
FM 101-5-1	Operational Terms and Graphics	30 Sep 1997	
FM 5-0	Army Planning and Orders Preparation	20 Jan 2005	
FM 5-19	Composite Risk Management	21 Aug 2006	
FM 7-10	The Infantry Rifle Company	14 Dec 1990	
FM 7-8	The Infantry Platoon and Squad	22 Apr 1992	
TC 3-34.489	The Soldier and the Environment	08 May 2001	

**Student Study Assignments**

Students should review those lessons listed as prerequisite tasks (Analyze Terrain, Navigate from One Point on the Ground to Another Point While Dismounted, Employ the Risk Management Process during Mission Planning).

**Instructor Requirements**

One Primary Instructor and one qualified assistant instructor(s) to help with the PE.

**Additional Support Personnel Requirements**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Man Hours</u>
Additional Instructors and/or Drill Sergeants (Enlisted)	1:40	0	6 hrs

**Equipment Required for Instruction**

<u>Id Name</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Instr Ratio</u>	<u>Spt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Exp</u>
4470-01-359-2799 COMPUTER, NOTEBOOK/LAPTOP	1:40		Yes	1	No
5630-00-T18-6099 PROJECTOR, OVERHEAD	1:40		No	1	No
5805-01-189-9412 SPEAKER KIT, POWER AMPLIFIER	1:40		Yes	1	Yes
5820-00-193-9575 VIDEOCASSETTE PLAYER, COLOR	1:40		Yes	1	No
5820-01-440-2552 MONITOR, TELEVISION	1:40		Yes	1	No
5830-00-164-6622 PUBLIC ADDRESS SET: AN/TIQ-2	1:40		Yes	1	No
5965-00-050-8167 MICROPHONE, DYNAMIC	1:40		Yes	1	No
6625-01-098-2534 MONITOR, RADIO FREQUENCY		1:1	No	0	No
6730-00-577-4813 SCREEN, PROJECTION	1:40		Yes	1	No
6730-01-T09-1615 PROJECTOR, LIGHT PRO INFOCUS	1:40		Yes	1	No
7110-00-T81-1805 DRY ERASE BOARD	1:40		Yes	1	No

\*MAP (FT BENNING) 1:1 No 0 Yes  
 MAP OF LOCAL TRAINING AREA (FORT BENNING)

\* Before Id indicates a TADSS

**Materials  
Required**

**Instructor Materials:**

Standard classroom set-up

**Student Materials:**

Students must have a notebook and writing utensil, land navigation protractor, FM 7-8, FM 7-10, FM 101-5-1.

Ft Benning map ref no. V745SFTBENNIMIM 2nd edition

**Classroom,  
Training Area,  
and Range  
Requirements**

ORGANIZATIONAL CLASSROOM

**Ammunition  
Requirements**

<u>Id</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Exp</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Instr Ratio</u>	<u>Spt Qty</u>
None					

**Instructional  
Guidance**

**NOTE:** Before presenting this lesson, instructors must thoroughly prepare by studying this lesson and identified reference material.

Instructors must be familiar with the reference materials, understand and be well versed in the military decision making process, mission analysis, problem solving steps, troop leading procedures, METT-TC, map reading, risk management techniques, and combat order formats.

This class is taught at the PLT level with one PI and one AI.

**Proponent  
Lesson Plan  
Approvals**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date</u>
11th Regt, Cdr,	COL	Commander	01 Mar 2005

## SECTION II. INTRODUCTION

Method of Instruction: <u>Lecture</u>
Instructor to Student Ratio is: <u>1:40</u>
Time of Instruction: <u>15 mins</u>
Media: <u>Large Group Instruction</u>

### Motivator

The military functions on orders. Orders can start from any level of the military. The information provided in an order will determine the outcome. As leaders we must issue and receive orders, this will determine mission success. Understanding what is expected from you as a soldier or leader is important. Communicating at all levels is imperative for mission success. This knowledge will also enhance your ability to show and explain future operations to your soldiers.

You, as a future combat leader, must know and fully understand the orders used by the Army. As an leader, you must be prepared to answer questions from your subordinates and be able to back these answers up from a doctrinal source, NOT a battalion/company/platoon SOP that you learned as a student or soldier.

During this period of instruction, you will identify the five paragraph operations order and the different orders that are issued.

### Terminal Learning Objective

**NOTE:** Inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective requirements.

At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:

<b>Action:</b>	Comprehend the content of combat orders
<b>Conditions:</b>	Classroom setting and instructions.
<b>Standards:</b>	Understand the components of combat orders IOT produce a PLT OPOD doctrinally correct IAW FM 7-8, FM 7-10, and FM 101-5 and achieve a 70% pass on the overall testing.

### Safety Requirements

Ensure student OC's are briefed on safety measures according to the local safety SOP's. If appropriate, include a building evacuation plan.

### Risk Assessment Level

Low - The Primary Instructor, will prepare a risk assessment using the before, during, and after checklists IAW FM 5-19. It will be prepared prior to the block of instruction, event or activity. Soldiers will be briefed on identified hazards and required controls.

### Environmental Considerations

**NOTE:** It is the responsibility of all Soldiers and DA civilians to protect the environment from damage. The TAC/Instructor should be aware of federal, state and local environmental regulations that may be impacted by your training. Ensure that the student OC's are appropriately advised of these considerations IAW the Unit Leader's Handbook for Environmental Stewardship (TC 3-34.489).

### Evaluation

A written performance test will be given following all instruction. Students scoring a 70% or higher on this test will be considered to have passed this period of instruction.

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**Instructional  
Lead-In**

Combat orders capture the commander's battlefield visualization, intent and decisions. They focus on the end state of an operation --- what the commander expects to achieve. Subordinate leaders must know how to interpret these orders, extract relevant information, and communicate their plans to implement actions to support mission accomplishment. This lesson focuses on the steps necessary to provide the soldier with the skills and knowledge to prepare and issue an oral operations order.

There are two methods to give an operations order, written or orally. You will be required to give and write OPORDs as platoon leaders, and then you will be assigned to a staff before you take command. You will be required to give an operations order in the future during OCS. Plans and orders are the means by which the commander expresses to his subordinates his battlefield visualization, intent, and decisions. This gives subordinates the maximum operational and tactical freedom to accomplish the mission while providing only the minimum restrictions and details necessary for synchronization and coordination. As you can see, our "professional language" is expressed through combat orders. An integral part of Officership is your ability to master your **Profession of Arms**. Plans and orders are the method the commander uses to synchronize military actions. Likewise, your combat effectiveness is determined prior to the start of the battle. As a **Warfighter**, your primary weapon system is the OPORD. Your combat power cannot be concentrated on the decisive point of the battlefield if you do not properly devise and brief such in your OPORD. A lieutenant does not fight with an M16 or M4. As a **Warrior Officer**, you fight with your mind, a map, and a marker.

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### SECTION III. PRESENTATION

**NOTE:** Inform the students of the Enabling Learning Objective requirements.

#### A. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

<b>ACTION:</b>	Determine the two categories of orders.
<b>CONDITIONS:</b>	In a class room environment, given FM 101-5.
<b>STANDARDS:</b>	Determine the two categories of orders, IAW FM 101-5 and achieve a 70% pass in the overall testing.

#### 1. Learning Step / Activity 1. What is an order?

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion  
Instructor to Student Ratio: 1:40  
Time of Instruction: 40 mins  
Media: Programmed Instruction

QUESTION: What is an order?

An order is a written or an oral communication directing actions. Orders are based on plans or the receipt of a new mission.

- Implement operations derived from a higher commander's plan or order.
- Focus a subordinate's activities.
- Provide tasks and activities, constraints, and coordinating instructions necessary for the successful completion of missions.
- Do not inhibit agility, speed, and initiative in carrying out missions.
- Are communications conveying instructions in a standard, recognizable, clear, and simple format? The amount of detail the commander provides in a plan or an order depends on the experience and competence of subordinate commanders, the cohesion and tactical experience of subordinate units, and the complexity of the operation. The commander balances these factors with his guidance and intent and determines the type of plan or order to issue. To maintain clarity and simplicity, plans and orders include annexes only when necessary and only when they pertain to the entire command. The annexes describe the additional support and synchronization necessary to accomplish the command's assigned tasks.

QUESTION: What are the two categories of orders?

Explain: There are two general categories of orders, administrative and combat.

QUESTION: Define administrative order?

Administrative orders: cover normal administrative operations in garrison or in the field. They include general, specific, and memorandum orders; courts-martial orders; and bulletins, circulars, and other memoranda. (For details, see AR 25-30 and AR 600-8-105.)

QUESTION: Define combat order?

Combat orders: pertain to strategic, operational, or tactical operations and their service support.

**NOTE:** Conduct a check on learning and summarize the learning activity.

**CHECK ON LEARNING:**

**B. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE**

<b>ACTION:</b>	Determine the five TYPES of combat orders.
<b>CONDITIONS:</b>	In a class room environment, given FM 101-5, 7-8.
<b>STANDARDS:</b>	Determine the elements of a five paragraph operation order, IAW FM 101-5 and achieve a 70% pass in the overall testing.

1. Learning Step / Activity 1. Types of Orders

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion  
Instructor to Student Ratio: 1:40  
Time of Instruction: 40 mins  
Media: Programmed Instruction

QUESTION: Define warning order?

Explain: The warning order (WARNO) is a preliminary notice of an order or action that is to follow. Warning orders help subordinate units and their staffs prepare for new missions. Warning orders maximize subordinates' planning time, provide essential details of the impending operation, and detail major time-line events that accompany mission execution. The amount of detail a warning order includes depends on the information and time available when the order is issued and the information subordinate commanders need for proper planning and preparation. The words WARNING ORDER precede the message text. With the commander's (or Cof S's (XO's)) approval, a coordinating or special staff officer may issue a warning order. The warning order clearly informs the recipient of what tasks he must do now as well as informs him of possible future tasks. However, a WARNO does not authorize execution other than planning unless specifically stated. The WARNO follows the five-paragraph field order format and may include the following information:

- Required maps (if changed from the current OPORD).
- The enemy situation and significant intelligence events.
- The higher headquarters' mission.
- Mission or tasks of the issuing headquarters.
- The commander's intent statement (when available).
- Orders for preliminary action, including reconnaissance and surveillance.
- Coordinating instructions (estimated time lines, orders group meeting, time to issue order).
- Service support instructions, any special equipment necessary, regrouping of transport, or preliminary movement of units.

Every warning order involving movement should state a time before which there is no movement. This means that a further order must be issued before that time giving actual movement time tables, or extending the period before which there will be no movement.

QUESTION: Define operation order?

Explain: Operation orders (OPORDs) are directives a commander issues to subordinate commanders to coordinate the execution of an operation. They always specify an execution time and date.

QUESTION: What is a fragmentary order?

Explain: The fragmentary order (FRAGO) provides timely changes of existing orders to subordinate and supporting commanders while providing notification to higher and adjacent commands. Commanders may authorize members of their staff to change existing orders by issuing FRAGOs in their name. A FRAGO is either oral or written and addresses only those parts of the original OPORD that have changed. The sequence of the OPORD is used and all five-paragraph headings must be used. After each heading, state either "No Change" or the new information. This ensures that recipients know they have received the entire FRAGO (especially if the FRAGO is sent over the radio. The FRAGO differs from an OPORD only in the degree of detail provided. It refers to previous orders and provides brief and specific instructions. The higher headquarters issues a new OPORD when there is a complete change of the tactical situation or when many changes make the current order ineffective.

QUESTION: What is a service and support order?

Explain: SSORDs may be issued either with an OPORD, or separately when the commander expects the CSS situation to apply to more than one operation plan or order. At division and corps levels of command, the SSORD may replace an OPORD's service support annex. If that happens, the staff refers to the existence of the SSORD in paragraph 4 of the OPORD. Staffs at brigade and lower levels of command may cover all necessary information in paragraph 4 of the OPORD without annexes or a separate SSORD. The SSORD follows the same format as the OPORD. It is usually in writing and may include overlays, traces, and other annexes. The G4 (S4) has primary coordinating responsibility for preparing, publishing, and distributing the SSORD. Other staff officers, both coordinating and special, provide those parts of the order concerning their responsibilities. Their input may be a single sentence or a complete annex.

QUESTION: What is a movement order?

Explain: The movement order is a stand-alone order that facilitates an uncommitted unit's movement. The movements are typically administrative, and troops and vehicles are arranged to expedite their movement and to conserve time and energy when no enemy interference (except by air) is anticipated. Normally, these movements occur in the communications zone. The G4 (S4) has primary coordinating staff responsibility for planning and coordinating movements. However, he receives assistance from other coordinating and special staff officers (such as the G3 (S3), PM, MP, transportation officers, and movement-control personnel). The G4 (S4) is also responsible for preparing, publishing, and distributing the movement order. However, when conducting ground movement in rear areas of the combat zone where enemy interference is expected, the movement order may become a highway regulation annex (in NATO, this is referred to as the *movement* annex) to an OPORD or SSORD. The G3 (S3) plans and coordinates these tactical movements.



## CHECK ON LEARNING:

### C. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

<b>ACTION:</b>	Determine the elements of a five paragraph operation order.
<b>CONDITIONS:</b>	In a class room environment, given FM 101-5, 7-8.
<b>STANDARDS:</b>	Determine the elements of a five paragraph operation order, IAW FM 101-5 and achieve a 70% pass in the overall testing.

#### 1. Learning Step / Activity 1. Order Format

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion  
Instructor to Student Ratio: 1:40  
Time of Instruction: 40 mins  
Media: Programmed Instruction

QUESTION: How many places can you show task organization?

Task and Organization can be shown two ways as outlined in annex "F" FM 101-5. The outlined method and the matrix method. Explain the outlined method of task organization is a detailed listing in the basic order or plan of the allocation of available resources to ground maneuver units. The matrix method of task organization is especially convenient at the brigade and below.

QUESTION: Once you task organize, is there any thing else that should be done prior to the situation paragraph?

Terrain should be done before the situation paragraph. Using a map and terrain model go over the terrain using OAKOC as a guide. This will orient the element to their area of operation. A picture is worth a thousand words!

QUESTION: What should be discussed in the situation paragraph, under enemy forces?

Disposition; what they are currently doing, example dug in or moving too etc... Composition; What they are made up of example two platoons. Strength; Are they at 100% example; the two platoons are currently at 75 percent strength. Describe the enemy's most likely and most dangerous course of action. When possible, provide a sketch of the enemy course of action in lieu of verbiage. Include an assessment of terrorist activities directed against US government interests in the area of operations. Moral is a good indicator of unit effectiveness.

QUESTION: What should be discussed in the situation paragraph, under friendly forces?

Friendly forces. Include the mission, the commander's intent, and concept of operations for headquarters one and two levels up. Subparagraphs state the missions of flank units and other units whose actions would have a significant bearing on the issuing headquarters. Mission of the reserve or follow on units to include the reinforcing of the higher unit.

QUESTION: What should be discussed in the situation paragraph, under attachment detachment?

Task Organization, list units that are attached or detached to the headquarters that issues the order. State when attachment or detachment is to be effective if different from when the OPORD or OPLAN is effective (such as on order, on commitment of the reserve). Use the term "remains attached" when units will be or have been attached for some time. Do not list if already listed in the task and organization.

QUESTION: What goes in the mission paragraph?

The five "W"s who, what when, where and why? This paragraph must have a task and purpose, the task being the and the purpose being the why. State the mission derived during the planning process. There are no subparagraphs in a mission statement. The mission statement will cover on-order missions.

QUESTION: What goes in the execution paragraph under concept of operation.

Intent: State the commander's intent derived during the planning process then; Concept of operations. The concept of operations may be a single paragraph, may be divided into two or more subparagraphs or, if unusually lengthy, may be prepared as a separate annex. The concept of operations should be based on the COA statement from the decision-making process and, at a minimum, will address close, deep, rear, security, and reserve operations as well as describe the type or form of operation and designate the main effort. The commander uses this subparagraph when he feels he must supply sufficient detail to ensure appropriate action by subordinates in the absence of additional communications or further instructions. The concept statement should be concise and understandable.

The concept describes—

- The employment of major maneuver elements in a scheme of maneuver.
- A plan of fire support or "scheme of fires" supporting the maneuver with fires.
- The integration of other major elements or systems within the operation. These include reconnaissance and security elements, intelligence assets, engineer assets, and air defense.
- Any other aspects of the operation the commander considers appropriate to clarify the concept and to ensure unity of effort. If the integration and coordination are too lengthy for this paragraph, that integration and coordination are addressed in the appropriate annexes.
- Any be-prepared missions. When an operation involves two or more clearly distinct and separate phases, the concept of operations may be prepared in subparagraphs describing each phase. Designate phases as "Phase" followed by the appropriate Roman numeral, for example, Phase I. If the operation overlay is the only annex referenced, show it after "a. Concept of operations." Place the commander's intent and concept of operations statement on the overlay if the overlay does not accompany the OPORD or OPLAN.

QUESTION: What goes in the execution paragraph under concept of operation 'Maneuver'?

Address all squads and attachments giving them a specified task. Designate the platoon's main effort. All tasks should support the main effort. State the scheme of maneuver derived during the planning process. Be sure this paragraph is consistent with the operation overlay. It must address the close, deep, and rear battles as well

as security and reserve operations. This paragraph and the operation overlay should be complementary adding to the clarity of, rather than duplicating, each other. Do not duplicate information to be incorporated into unit subparagraphs or coordinating instructions

QUESTION: What goes in the execution paragraph under concept of operation 'Fires'?

Fires. Clarify scheme of fires to support the overall concept. This paragraph should state which maneuver unit is the main effort and has priority of fires, to include stating purpose of, priorities for, allocation of, and restrictions for fire support. Refer to Annex D (Fire Support) if required. If the fire support annex is the only one referenced, show it after "(2) Fire Support." Refer to appropriate annexes as required. When referencing other annexes, identify them within the subparagraph where appropriate.

QUESTION: What goes in the execution paragraph under concept of operation 'Task to Maneuver Unit'?

Tasks to maneuver units. Clearly state the missions or tasks for each maneuver unit that reports directly to the headquarters issuing the order. List units in the same sequence as in the task organization, including reserves. Use a separate subparagraph for each maneuver unit. Only state tasks that is necessary for comprehension, clarity, and emphasis. Place tactical tasks that affect two or more units in subparagraph 3d.

QUESTION: What goes in the execution paragraph under concept of operation 'Task to Combat Support Unit'?

Tasks to combat support units. Use these subparagraphs only as necessary. List CS units in subparagraphs in the same order as they appear in the task organization. Use CS subparagraphs to list only those specific tasks that CS units must accomplish and that are not specified or implied elsewhere. Include organization for combat, if not clear from task organization.

QUESTION: What goes in the execution paragraph under concept of operation 'Coordinating Instructions'?

Coordinating instructions. List only instructions applicable to two or more units and not routinely covered in unit SOPs. This is always the last subparagraph in paragraph 3. Complex instructions should be referred to in an annex. Subparagraphs d (1)-d (5) below are mandatory.

- (1) Time or condition when a plan or an order becomes effective.
- (2) Commander's critical information requirements (CCIR). List once only here.
  - (a) Priority intelligence requirements (PIR).
  - (b) Essential elements of friendly information (EEFI).<sup>3</sup>
  - (c) Friendly force information requirements (FFIR).
- (3) Risk reduction control measures. These are measures unique to this operation and not included in unit SOPs and can include mission-oriented protective posture, operational exposure guidance, troop-safety criteria (corps only), vehicle recognition signals, and fratricide prevention measures.
- (4) Rules of engagement (ROE). (NOTE: ROE can be addressed within its Annex.)

- (5) Environmental considerations.
- (6) Force protection.
- (7) Any additional coordinating instructions.

QUESTION: What goes under the service and support paragraph?

**SERVICE SUPPORT.** Address service support in the areas shown below as needed to clarify the service support concept. Refer to annexes, if required. Subparagraphs can include: Support concept. State the concept of logistics support to provide non-CSS commanders and their staffs a visualization of how the operation will be logistically supported. This could include—

- A brief synopsis of the support command mission.
- Support command headquarters or support area locations, including locations of the next higher logistic bases if not clearly conveyed in the CSS overlay.
- The next higher level's support priorities and where the unit fits into those priorities.
- The commander's priorities of support.
- Units in the next higher CSS organization supporting the unit.
- The use of host nation support.
- Significant or unusual CSS issues that might impact the overall operation.
- Any significant sustainment risks.
- Unique support requirements in the functional areas of manning, arming, fueling, fixing, moving, and sustaining the soldier and his systems.
- The support concept organized into a framework based on operational phasing, or presented as before, during, and after operations format. b. Materiel and services. c. Medical evacuation and hospitalization. d. Personnel support.

QUESTION: What goes in the command and signal paragraph?

**Command.** State the map coordinates for the CP locations and at least one future location for each command post. Identify the chain of command if not addressed in unit SOPs.

**Signal.** List signal instructions not specified in unit SOPs; identify the specific signal operating instructions (SOI) addition in effect, required reports and formats, and times the reports are submitted.

## CHECK ON LEARNING:

### D. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE

<b>ACTION:</b>	Prepare a Platoon OPORD
<b>CONDITIONS:</b>	Given a classroom setting, a Company and Brigade OPORD, and a PE Exercise sheet (see PE attached to this TSP)
<b>STANDARDS:</b>	Prepare a PLT OPORD IAW PE Exercise Sheet that accommodates this TSP

1. Learning Step / Activity 1. Prepare the Platoon OPORD

Method of Instruction: Practical Exercise (Performance)  
Instructor to Student Ratio: 1:40  
Time of Instruction: 2 hrs  
Media: Programmed Instruction

Refer to attached PE.

2. Learning Step / Activity 2. Brief the Platoon OPORD

Method of Instruction: Practical Exercise (Performance)  
Instructor to Student Ratio: 1:40  
Time of Instruction: 1 hr  
Media: Programmed Instruction

Refer to attached PE

**CHECK ON LEARNING:** Conduct a check on learning and summarize the ELO.

## SECTION IV. SUMMARY

Method of Instruction: <u>Lecture</u>
Instructor to Student Ratio is: <u>1:40</u>
Time of Instruction: <u>15 mins</u>
Media: <u>Large Group Instruction</u>

### Check on Learning

**NOTE:** Determine if students have learned the material presented by soliciting student's questions and explanations. Ask the students questions and correct misunderstanding.

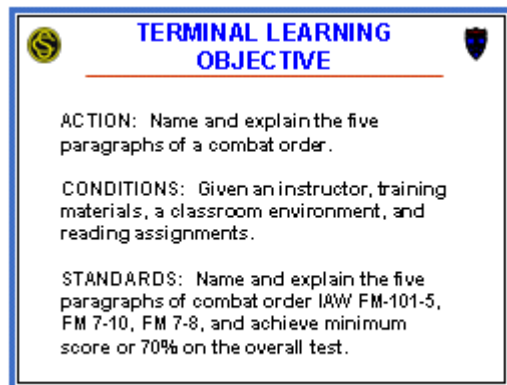
Check on Learning questions:

- Question: What are the two categories of orders?
- Answer: Administrative and combat.
- Question: How many combat orders are there?
- Answer: Five.
- Question: What are the five combat orders?
- Answer: Operation orders, service support orders, movement orders, warning orders, and fragmentary orders.

### Review / Summarize Lesson

#### REVIEW/ SUMMARIZE LESSON

During the last period of instruction we discussed Combat Orders as the Army's general guidelines for fighting wars. Included in this discussion were the two categories of combat orders, the five combat orders and the five paragraph operation order. As tactics instructors you all will have the challenge of training our army's future leaders. When you ask questions such as, how are you and your platoon going to fight? Will you fight as part of the force or as individuals? You will be able to look into the depth of your students answer to determine whether or not doctrine is properly being applied or whether it is being violated. In order to train as a member of the force, you must first understand how the force plans to fight. They will be conducting operations following the Army's doctrine and principles of war. I hope you learn and apply this knowledge to future operations.



**TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE**

**ACTION:** Name and explain the five paragraphs of a combat order.

**CONDITIONS:** Given an instructor, training materials, a classroom environment, and reading assignments.

**STANDARDS:** Name and explain the five paragraphs of combat order IAW FM-101-5, FM 7-10, FM 7-8, and achieve minimum score or 70% on the overall test.



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**NOTE:** Make sure you repeat the terminal learning objective of the lesson.

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## SECTION V. STUDENT EVALUATION

### Testing Requirements

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**NOTE:** Describe how the student must demonstrate accomplishment of the TLO. Refer student to the Student Evaluation Plan.

- a. Each student must take a performance oriented test validating that he can prepare and Issue an Oral Operation Order to the prescribed standard by demonstrating task proficiency through skills application.
- b. Each student must receive a “GO” in all areas of the student performance checklist to accomplish this task to standard.

### Feedback Requirements

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**NOTE:** Feedback is essential to effective learning. Schedule and provide feedback on the evaluation and any information to help answer students' questions about the test. Provide remedial training as needed.

Provide remedial training as needed, prior to re-testing.

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## Appendix A - Viewgraph Masters

### VIEWGRAPHS FOR LESSON 1: 071F1087 version A

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Terminal Learning Objective

vgt, Practical Exercise

**Multi Media Attached! [Click here](#) and then press F9 to view.**

vgt, Issue an Oral Operations Order

**Multi Media Attached! [Click here](#) and then press F9 to view.**

**Appendix B - Test(s) and Test Solution(s) (N/A)**

## Appendix C - Practical Exercises and Solutions

### PRACTICAL EXERCISE(S)/SOLUTION(S) FOR LESSON 1: 071F1087 version A

#### PRACTICAL EXERCISE SHEET 071-1087

<b>Title</b>	Issue an Oral operation Order (PE)						
<b>Lesson Number / Title</b>	071F1087 version A / The Platoon Operation Order						
<b>Introduction</b>	During this period, you will develop and issue a platoon OPORD using the 5-paragraph combat order format. This practical exercise provides you with the opportunity to practice those skills learned in this lesson.						
<b>Motivator</b>	To be an effective, efficient leader you must be able to correctly interpret orders, extract relevant information, develop and communicate plans to implement actions that result in successful mission accomplishment.						
<b>Terminal Learning Objective</b>	<p><b>NOTE:</b> The instructor should inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective covered by this practical exercise.</p> <p>At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:</p> <table><tr><td><b>Action:</b></td><td>Comprehend the content of combat orders</td></tr><tr><td><b>Conditions:</b></td><td>Classroom setting and instructions.</td></tr><tr><td><b>Standards:</b></td><td>Understand the components of combat orders IOT produce a PLT OPORD doctrinally correct IAW FM 7-8, FM 7-10, and FM 101-5 and achieve a 70% pass on the overall testing.</td></tr></table>	<b>Action:</b>	Comprehend the content of combat orders	<b>Conditions:</b>	Classroom setting and instructions.	<b>Standards:</b>	Understand the components of combat orders IOT produce a PLT OPORD doctrinally correct IAW FM 7-8, FM 7-10, and FM 101-5 and achieve a 70% pass on the overall testing.
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<b>Safety Requirements</b>	Ensure students observe safe practices at all times, and are aware of environmental risks that may exist in the training areas you use.						
<b>Risk Assessment</b>	Low - The Primary Instructor, will prepare a risk assessment using the before, during, and after checklists IAW FM 5-19. It will be prepared prior to the block of instruction, event or activity. Soldiers will be briefed on identified hazards and required controls.						
<b>Environmental Considerations</b>	Specific environmental considerations vary from installation to installation. Instructors and students need to familiarize themselves with local directives governing the environment in which training occurs.						
<b>Evaluation</b>	Each student must take a performance oriented test validating that he issue an effective oral operation order IAW the student performance checklist.						
<b>Instructional Lead-In</b>	The OPORD used in this activity is written at the company level. Information for the development of a platoon level OPORD must be extracted from this document. Refer to your student handouts, notes, and reference material.						
<b>Resource Requirements</b>	<b>Instructor Materials:</b>						

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**Student Materials:**

**Special  
Instructions**

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1. Issue each student the battalion and company orders (OPORD and WARNO with map and overlays). The map and overlays are in the file labeled Vgt5505.ppt. Have them study the orders and inform them that during this PE they are to develop a platoon WARNO and an OPORD for the 3<sup>rd</sup> platoon A/2-81, using the Battalion and company orders.

Note: Do not issue students the platoon orders labeled "SOLUTION" WARNO and SOLUTION OPORD. Use them to evaluate whether the student included the pertinent information required for the platoon to accomplish its mission.

2. Inform students that once they develop the order they will take an end-of-lesson performance test that require them to issue the order IAW the student performance checklist.

3. Remind the students that they must use the battalion and company order to extract essential information.

4. Inform students they are free to refer to student handouts and class notes.

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**Procedures**

1. Allow students 2 hours to develop orders and 30 minutes for presentation of their order.
2. Upon completion of the PE, evaluate each students ability to present the OPORD IAW the student performance checklist.
3. Allow students to use terrain models, sand tables, and sketches when presenting their orders.

**Feedback  
Requirements**

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Provide immediate feedback on the evaluation and any information to help answer student questions about the performance test. Provide remedial training as needed, prior to re-testing.

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**SOLUTION FOR  
PRACTICAL EXERCISE SHEET 071-1087**

OPERATIONS ORDER

Copy 1 of 4 copies  
2 /81 INF (L)  
AA Luke

OPERATIONS ORDER 1-97

References: FT benning map, Georgia V755S 1:50000

Time Zone Used Throughout the Order: Romeo

Task Organization:

A/2-81(+)  
3/B/2-81  
2/B/54 EN  
ATLST 1

B/2-81(-)  
ATLST 2  
TM 2/1/B/1-261 ADA (S)

TF CONTROL  
Recon Plt  
Mtr Plt  
Anti-Armor Plt(Reserve)  
1 B/1-261 ADA (S) (-)  
FSE/HHB/1-17 FA  
CBT Trns  
FLD Trns

C/2-81  
TM 3/1/B/1-261 ADA (S)

1. SITUATION

A. Enemy Forces

(1). Disposition, Composition, and Strength

(a) Disposition. Our Battalion is opposed by a company of the 91st Motorized Rifle Bn located along Buena Vista Rd. The enemy has been in position for approximately 24 hours. He has prepared battle positions covering the airfield. He currently has division engineer assets and is supported by division artillery. His reconnaissance has been heavily attrited in previous engagements and may be combat ineffective. The enemy Company on OBJ Tubby appears to be the center company of the battalion.

(b) Composition. The 3rd Atlantan Infantry Division consists of three infantry brigades and one towed artillery regiment. The brigade we are facing is the 48th Infantry Brigade, composed of three infantry battalions, one 122mm howitzer battalion and a recon company. At this time they do not have armor support.

The infantry battalion's reserve is likely to consist of a rifle platoon mounted in trucks for added mobility. The infantry company on the objective consists of three rifle platoons, a mortar platoon, and a small headquarters element of three personnel. It does not have organic transportation assets. The mortar platoon has three 60mm mortars and at full strength consists of 11 men, each with AK 74 rifles. It

will also have two 40mm grenade launchers. This platoon is on the objective and will fight as infantry as we clear the objective.

At full strength, each of the three rifle platoons will have approximately 37 soldiers. They will have 23 AK-74 rifles, 6 RPK-74 LMGs, 3 PKM GP MGs, 7 40mm grenade launchers, and 1 SVD sniper rifle. They will also have RPG-7Vs and 18/22s, as well as night vision capability.

(c) Strength. The enemy is estimated to be at approximately 70% in personnel and 80% in equipment.

2) Capabilities. Enemy is capable of employing chemical munitions by artillery. While no chemical munitions have been used, he could use non-persistent agents to break up concentrations of forces and persistent to protect exposed flanks. The enemy has the ability to use six Hind-Ds in a CAS role in support of the division security zone. The enemy also has significant weaknesses. His personnel are few in number and will not be able to cover as wide an area as his doctrine directs. This will create gaps he can cover only by repositioning and counterattacking. Additionally, his lack of mechanized vehicles greatly reduces his ability to maneuver, and decreases his firepower.

3) Enemy Most Probable Course of Action. The company in our sector is defending the airfield vic GL151888 in order to deny our usage. It is probable he will have ambushes and patrols to ensure security. He will plan fall back positions, but will only go to them after we have penetrated the outer perimeter. He will try to preserve his force to fight from subsequent positions. These positions are not close enough for mutual support but will be covered by ambushes between positions. We should expect local reserves, repositioning between platoon-sized forces and significant obstacles to heavy forces.

4) Enemy Most Dangerous Course of Action. The enemy decides to commit the Brigade reserve (a company sized force), located vic GL 207972 (Hasting Range) to restore his positions at the airfield.

b. Friendly Forces.

1) Higher unit's mission. 21 ID attacks 292030 APR98 to destroy enemies first echelon North of Underwood Rd to establish lodgment to allow follow on forces to attack enemy logistics site and seize OBJ Fatboy(Hastings Range)vic GL20689719.

3 BDE, 21 ID (L) attacks 300200 APR98 enemy's first echelon to establish lodgment to allow follow on forces to seize enemy logistics site at OBJ Fatboy (Hastings Range) vic GL207972.

2) Left unit's mission. 1-81 IN (L), to our NW attacks 291900 APR98 OBJ Lumpy to fix enemy forces vic GL 131907 to prevent the enemy from attacking SE into 2-81 IN (L).

3) Right unit's mission . 3-81 IN (L) to our East attacks 291900 APR98 to destroy enemy forces vic GL 186880 to prevent the enemy from attacking SW into 2-81 IN (L).

4) Front unit's mission. 1-248 CAV SQDN establishes a screen line 291530 APR98 along PL Tarheel in order to provide early warning to 3-21 ID.

5) Rear unit's mission . Anti-Armor Plt is the BN reserve.

6) Units in support of or reinforcing 3rd BDE 21st ID(L).

(A) B/54 EN to 21st ID

(B) B/1-261 ADA to 21st ID

(C) 1-17 FA to 21st ID

c. Attachments and Detachments. Task organization effective 291200 APR 98.

2. MISSION : 2-81 IN attacks 292030 APR98 to secure Concord Airfield (Objective Tubby) vic GL15058885 to allow follow on forces to airland and attack into AO Knight to seize OBJ Fatboy (Hastings Range) vic GL20689719.

### 3. EXECUTION

Commander's Intent. The purpose of this operation is to allow follow on forces to airland and continue the attack. This allows them to attack into AO Knight to seize OBJ Fatboy(Hastings Range)vic GL20689719. At the conclusion of this operation, we will transition to the defense and prevent any enemy interference of follow on forces airlanding.

a. Concept of Operations. The purpose of this operation is to secure Concord Airfield (OBJ Tubby) to allow follow on forces to airland. We will accomplish this by conducting a dismounted movement and attacking OBJ Tubby from the West. One company attacks to fix the enemy on OBJ Tubby. One company (ME) attacks to destroy enemy forces on OBJ Tubby, vic GL142885, the decisive point. It is the decisive point because it is the key terrain that allows access to the airfield along A Co sector and is likely defended by the MRC main effort platoon. One company infiltrates to block the enemy MRB counterattack forces around OBJ Tubby. One rifle platoon follows the main effort in reserve.

1) MANEUVER: B CO attacks 292030 APR98 OBJ Tubby to fix enemy forces on OBJ Tubby to prevent the enemy from repositioning against the main effort. A CO attacks 292030 APR98 to secure Concord Airfield (OBJ Tubby) to allow follow on forces to airland and attack into AO Knight to seize OBJ Fatboy (Hastings Range) vic GL20689719. C CO infiltrates 292030 APR98 to block enemy reinforcements at Blocking Positions 1, 2, AND 3 to prevent attacks against the main effort at OBJ Tubby.

2) FIRE: The purpose of FA fires is to suppress the enemy on OBJ Tubby to enable assault companies to move to breach points undetected. The purpose of 81mm mortars is to neutralize enemy on OBJ Tubby. Priority of 105mm for is to Recon PLT then shifts to B CO when they cross the LD. 105MM POF is O/O to C CO. Priority of 81mm fires is to A CO. B & C CO's are allocated one 105 mm priority target each. C CO is authorized plan one 105 mm FPF in support of Blocking Position 1 . A CO is allocated one 81mm priority target (FPF Authorized). BN CDR retains illumination authority until consolidation/ reorganization. The authority will be allocated to company commanders.

3) Reconnaissance and Surveillance. Each company is responsible for recon of movement routes. A CO is authorized to send one squad with recon platoon to act as guides. Assets for recon of OBJ Tubby are limited. C CO is responsible for early warning of enemy counterattack.

4) Intelligence: Priority of collection is to A Co . The recon platoon determines the enemy defense, obstacles, and strength on OBJ Tubby. An intel update will be given by the recon Plt Ldr to A CO Cdr at 300030 APR98 at Release Point 1. An intel update will be given by the recon detachment to B CO Cdr at 300030 APR98 at Release Point 2.

5) Engineer: The purpose of engineering is to facilitate assault through enemy protective obstacles on OBJ Tubby. During consolidation, purpose is to prevent enemy counterattacks while keeping Concord Airstrip open for the follow on forces. Priority of effort is mobility during the assault then



countermobility and survivability during consolidation. Priority of sapper support is to C CO during consolidation. There are no FASCAMs available for this mission.

6) Air Defense: The initial purpose of ADA is to protect elements massed in the assault position during the attack and on the objectives. During consolidation, the purpose is to protect the airfield. Priority of protection is to A Co, B Co, C Co, Main CP, then combat trains. WCS is White. ADW is tight.

#### B. Tasks to maneuver units.

##### 1) A Co

(a) During movement to Obj Tubby, remain East of Plymouth Road to prevent conflicts with B Co.

(b) Coordinate immediately with recon platoon if you send squads forward.

(c) Link-up with recon platoon leader at LU POINT 1 , vic GL 14148737 at 300030 APR98 to receive intel update.

##### 2) B Co

(a) During movement to OBJ Tubby, Remain West of Plymouth Road to prevent conflicts with A Co.

(b) Report any forces that deploy from OBJ Tubby.

(c) Link-up with detachment from recon plt at RP 2, vic GL 13058900 at 300030 APR98 to receive intel update.

(d) Coordinate immediately with recon platoon if you send squads forward.

##### 3) C CO

(a) Two platoons will move in B Co's sector, coordinate with B Co CDR for movement.

(b) One Plt will move in A Co sector, coordinate with A Co CDR about movement.

(b) Establish Blocking Positions 1 (vic GL 129877), 2 (vic GL143898), and 3 (vic 161881).

(c) Report any vehicles bypassing Blocking Positions.

##### 4) Anti-Armor Platoon (Reserve)

(a) Move behind and with A Co. Coordinate with A Co CDR for movement routes.

(b) Planning priority- Reinforce A Co on OBJ Tubby, assume main attack (only if breach is still open), reinforce C Co at Blocking Positions, assist in CASEVAC.

#### C. Tasks to Combat Support Units

(1) Recon Platoon

(a) Determine location of protective obstacles on OBJ TUBBY.

(b) Maintain continuous surveillance on OBJ TUBBY until relieved by B Co,  
CDR.

(c) Link up with Co A at 300030 APR98 at RP1 and provide Intel update.  
Coordinate with CDR, Co A for tentative link-up plan. The LU point can be adjusted to suit A Co's plan.

(d) Link up with Co B at 030030 APR98 at RP2 and provide Intel update.  
Coordinate with CDR, Co A for tentative link-up plan. The LU point can be adjusted to suit B Co's plan.

(e) BPT receive one squad of Co guides from Co A.

(2) Engineer

- BPT reinforce engineer efforts on OBJ Tubby and Blocking Positions.

(3) Fire support

(a) 81mm Mortar Plt.

1- Move IAW FS Execution Matrix (FSEM), Coordinate movements with  
CDR, Co A.

2- Operate split sections

3- BPT assist C & R by firing illumination.

4- Prep OBJ Tubby from 300355 APR 98 to 300400 APR98.

(b) Field Artillery

1- 105mm prep on OBJ Tubby from 300345 APR98 to 300355 APR98.

2- Coordinate with 81mm Mortar Plt Leader on prep of OBJ Tubby to  
ensure a smooth transition between fires.

3- Each Co is authorized to Plan/submit 3 targets. Target cut off is  
291330 APR98.

4- FSCMs: Current BDE CFL is PL Tarheel. % BDE CFL is PL Gator /  
PL Wildcat/ PL Razorback(See FSEM). NFA 1 is RP1 with 300 m radius. NFA 2 is Recon RP2 with 300  
m radius.

(c) Air Support- None.

D. Coordinating Instructions

(1) TIME LINE

Bn order 281300 APR98

LOGPAC 281500 APR98

Initial Bn back brief	281600 APR98
Day Rehearsal	281700 APR98
Co's coordinate with Recon Plt	291400 APR98
LOGPAC	291500 APR98
Final Day Bn Back brief	291500 APR98
Recon plt departs	291530 APR98
Night time Bn rehearsal	291830 APR98
Attack time	292030 APR98
Co B and Co A Recon Plt LU)	300030 APR98
Arty Prep	300345 APR98
81 Prep	300355 APR98
Assault time	300400 APR98
Airfield secure	300500 APR98

(2) Order of movement in Co A's zone to OBJ Tubby is Co A, CMD GRP, 81 mm mortar plt. CMD GRP will move with Co A. Anti-Armor will move behind the CMD GRP. 81 mm mortar plt will coordinate movements with TF FSO and Co A.

(3) Commander's critical information requirements (CCIR).

(a) PIR:

- 1- Where are the protective obstacles on OBJ Tubby?
- 2- Where are the CATK forces?
- 3- When has the enemy committed his CATK to OBJ Tubby?
- 4- Where are crew served and AT weapons on OBJ Tubby?

(b) EEFI-

(a) What are the best avenues of approach to OBJ Tubby?

(b) How long will it take to transition to the defense?

(c) FFIR- Can the bn to my left block the Reg counter-attack force?

(4) MOPP level 0. Bn convoy will bring MOPP gear forward during C & R.

(5) Consolidation and Reorganization.

Companies will consolidate in the vic. of their OBJ Tubby. A Co will secure from 9 to 3 and B Co will secure from 3 to 9 on OBJ Tubby. AA Plt will BPT to screen along Box Springs Road Road. The Recon Plt will make contact with Co A at the OBJ Tubby. Reorganization will be conducted via the Bn Convoy IAW paragraph 4.

(6) Reporting requirements: Report crossing all phase lines and the LD/LC.

(7) Co's A and C recon elements may not be larger than squad size and can cross LD NET291700 APR98.

#### 4. SERVICE SUPPORT

##### A. General

1) Companies will receive in position resupply from the S4 in AA Luke NLT 291500 APR98. Coordinate with the S4 for specific times and locations. We will move as light as possible. NLT 291600 APR98, the S4, with Co supply Sgts, will return to each Co position and collect items not to be taken on the movement. Items will be placed in a waterproof bag with the soldier's name, PLT, and Co written on it. No Bn level service support will be available during the movement. Upon C & R, the Bn trains will come forward in convoy, with CO LOGPACs and conduct in position resupply and evacuation for COs A, B, and C. Recon Plt will coordinate with C Co for service support during C & R.

2) Combat trains at AA Luke.

3) MSR is Red Diamond Rd .

##### B. Material and Services

###### (1) Supply

(a) Class I. Ration Cycle in AA Luke for 29 APR 98 is MRE-T-MRE. Ration Cycle for 30 APR 98 is M-M (2 per day).

(b) Class III. Co's coordinate with S4 prior to LOGPAC for resupply as needed.

(c) Class V

1- One bangalore torpedo each for Co's A and B.

2- Three 15lb smoke pots each available for Co's A and B.

3- Ten AT mines for Co C (-).

(2) Transportation- S4 will draw three 5-ton trucks from the FSB to transport items not carried during movement.

###### (3) Services.

(a) Graves Registration- GREGG provided by 1/A/52nd GREGG in the BSA.

(b) Field Services.

1- Laundry and bath unavailable.

2- Decon available at DSA.

3- Bn Chaplain will conduct religious services in AA Luke upon Co request.

(c) Health services. Medical Plt Ldr will check Co field sanitation procedures in AA Luke IAW TACSOP.

4) Labor. BDE CDR is authority for civilian labor.

5) Maintenance

(a) Drivers will report to CBT trains in AA Luke for inspection IAW vehicle inspection schedule.

(b) Companies will use armorers and attached commo sgts to inspect all weapons and radios prior to LOGPAC.

(c) Medical Evacuation and Hospitalization.

1- Bn aid station will remain at CBT trains in AA Luke . Co's A and B will use ATLSTs to stabilize casualties during movement. Co's will move casualties taken during movement to AA Luke for evacuation by the Bn trains during C&R. Casualties taken on the OBJs will be consolidated by Co's at the following CCP Vic GL 16078888.

Bn trains will evac casualties from Co CCPs to Bn aid station during C & R.

2- Co's will mark casualty's with red chem lights placed by the casualties feet.

3- The CSM is responsible for coordinating Bn casualty operations.

(d) Personnel.

1- Replacements. Yesterday's replacements brought all Co's to 95% strength. No further replacements are expected until after the completion of this mission. Co CDRs will report replacement needs to the S1 during C & R.

2- EPWs. Co's will bring EPWs to OBJ Tubby for collection by the Bn trains. Co's will be responsible for guarding EPW collection point will be at the Combat Trains vic AA Luke. The S2 is responsible for EPW processing.

## 5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL

### A. Command.

1) The BDE main CP is located vic GL065883.

2) The BN Main CP is located at AA Luke. On order it will move to OBJ Tubby.

3) The command group is CDR, S-3, BICC, FSO, and 3 RTOs. It will move with A Co. During consolidation it will locate vic.

4) Succession of command is CDR, S-3 (until XO gets forward), A Co CDR, B Co CDR, then C Co CDR.

### B. Signal

- 1) Current SOI in effect.
- 2) Radio silence while in AA Luke.
- 3) Final prep rounds are WP at 10m HOB.
- 4) Three successive red star clusters signal an enemy counterattack.

## **Appendix D - Student Handouts (N/A)**